Suffrage — 1912

LEADING BLEASITE THREATENS TO OPEN POLLS TO ALL "CITIZENS OF U. S." IF BLEASE NOT DECLARED NOMINEE.

The News and Courier has received the following communication, with request to publish, from Mr. W. P. Beard, editor of the Greenwood News-Sentinel. It is recalled that Mr. Beard, or "Sinbad," as he signed himself in communications to his paper, was with the campaign party in its recent itinerary over the State.

Mr. Beard's comment, which follows, will be read with interest:

The present political situation in South Carolina, arising as it does from a general charge of fraud, put forth by the defeated candidate for Governor, Ira B. Jones, and the consequent ill-feeling it has engendered among our citizens, is our judgment augurs ill for the future solidity of the white Democracy and offers an opening for the "Bull Moose."

Not that we would have it thus, but in spite of our efforts we seem to be drifting that way. Most people, both Blease and Jones adherents, looked upon this political fight as a family row, which would be satisfactorily settled in the primary election, and as usual the defeated faction would acquiesce in the verdict.

But such is not the case; the executive committee being overwhelmingly in the majority against Blease, has seen fit in spite of strenuous protest by a majority of that committee, to take unusual and unprecedented course of refusing to tabulate the returns until a sub-committee looks into this blanket charge of general fraud.

The mass of the people are irrespective of factional affiliation, dissatisfied with what they consider their procrastination, and, moreover, are suspicious of their motive.

It was generally accepted that Cole Blease was elected, and it looks rather far-fetched to a reasonable man for this committee to assume in effect that the political enemies of the Governor, appointed in the main by county chairman avers to his election, should connive at the same by allowing and aiding illegal voting.

They don't believe in these spurious charges, and they don't believe the committee believes it themselves.

Another thing the people are dsicussing as the probable motive for this unheard of course, is that the committee is simply endeavoring to annual the primary election, thereby saving their friends from great financial loss in the way of causing all bets to be declared off, and also affording John Gary Evans an opportunity to present himself to an unbound Legislature for election to the United States Senate—an honor that he has coveted for many years. That is the rumor, and why not? John Gary, having materially assisted? John Gary, having materially assisted in the elevation of Irby over Hampton, knows the ropes all right, and after all why should he hesitate to trample upon Tillman, who himself rose to power by tramplinb upon others?

Then there is another rumor being much discussed at present to the effect that in case the primary is declared illegal and the second one enjoined, then the interests that led Ira Jones as a lamb to the sacrifice will abandon Ira, and put Richard I Manning in the general election against Blease, with the hope of catching enough Blease men without registration certificates to carry the election as independents.

Now, if that really happens, as is so freely predicted, we will risk our reputation as a prophet on this prediction, and we ask the reader to ponder well our words.

In case the race for Governor goes to the general election, then Governor Blease will run as the regular nominee of the Democratic party, and all citizens of the United States who are citizens of the State will be allowed to vote, and our election laws will be tested before the United States Supreme Court. And, further, that whenever white men contending for the mastery in any Southern State contest those laws they will be declared unconstitutional by that tribunal.

According to our reading of the signs of the times we find the above to be the rocks ahead, and we say this in sorrow rather than malice, and warn our people to lay aside prejudice and unworthy ambition, ere they drift into the whirlpool of factional hatred, and are caught in the vortex of political suicide. On every hand, men, South Carolinians, are saying, "Cole Blease was elected by the people, and if this committee by chicanery and trickery forces the matter to the general election then I'll be damend if I'll vote for the Presidential electors put out by them!"

That may not mean anything to the unthinking, but in our judgment it means to Theodore Roosevelt, with ample funds to wage an active campaign, the opportunity of a lifetime, and a very grave danger to white supremacy and our Anglo-Saxon civilization, for once really split, the breach can never be healed.

Senator Tillman gave good advice when he said "God slow!" and this committee should heed his wise admonition.

Most people, Jones men, included very largely, think that this protest comes with ill grace from Judge Jones, who failed of election, with unlimited capital to back him, nearly all the papers and corporate interests behind him, the greater portion of the women and preachers of the towns praying for him, and the election machinery in the hands of his friends, and are resentful of his attitude now.

We echo the words of Tillman, and again repeat "Go slow."

MANY PAY POLL TAX IN ST. CLAIR COUNTY

Big Sunday School Convention Will Be Held in March

Montgomery Adv. 3-2-12

Municipal Election January 14th

Tribune 12-7-12

FIGHT PROMISES TO BE VERY INTERESTING

Both Sides Claim To Be Confident Of Out-come Registration Shows Nearly Six Hunded Negro Voters

The city election which will be held on January 14th, bids fair to become one of the most interesting fights in the history of local politics.

The administration, in selecting Capt. George P. Walker to head their ticket, is confident of carrying the election, while the Davant forces are of the opinion that nothing lies in their road to victory.

The registration books show a slight increase in the number of Negro voters over that of two years ago. The total number of votes which are in the hands of the colored citizens is 591.

DALE COUNTY COMMITTEE FIXES DATE OF PRIMARY

Body Also Unanimously Endorses Oscar W. Underwood For the Presidency

OZARK, ALA., Feb. 2.—The Democratic Executive Committee of this county met here yesterday and decided upon April 1 as the date for holding the first primary. The date of the second primary was left unset. The several candidates were assessed to defray the expenses of the second primary.

A resolution was passed on motion of J. W. Corbett, pledging the support of the committee to the Hon. Oscar W. Underwood as a candidate for the nomination for President. This resolution was well received and passed unanimously; many of the members were already wearing Underwood buttons. J. W. Corbett resigned as chairman, having been a member of the committee for fifteen years serving the body most of the time either in the capacity of chairman or secretary. A resolution was passed thanking him for his service and loyalty. Hon. A. B. Byrd, of Ozark was then elected chairman, and Dr. A. J. Morris, of Newton, secretary.

A JUST JUDGE IN MARYLAND.

All those who believe in a square deal and not in a square steal for "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, who are thereby citizens of the United States and of the State where they reside," will be gratified by the failure of a minority of the citizens of Maryland to disfranchise the Negro citizens by legal enactment or judicial process. The fight which the Negro citizens made to save and protect their citizen rights is one of the brightest pages in the history of the race, and so far serves as an example for Negroes of the other States as to leave them no excuse for accepting infractions of their constitutional rights by legal, judicial or other process without the protest of words backed by the protest of works, which mankind respects. The Negro must look to his own rights as a citizen, a "person" and to his own rights as a man, as other citizens have to and do it.

In THE AGE of June 27 our Baltimore correspondent related the first and second rebuke legally rendered to those who have connived at and worked for the disfranchisement of the Negro citizens. In the first instance the late Judge Morris some time ago handed

BAR NEGROES FROM VOTING.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Washington, D. C., May 15.—Bishop Alexander Walters and other Negroes who have been spending a large part of the time trying to show the colored people how to join forces with the Democratic party and work industriously to elect a Democrat [illegible] in November, have struck a snag. The radical Democrats have broken out again and shown that they are not particular in recognizing the Negro as a Democrat, despite the claims of Bishop Walters and his followers to the contrary.

In the capital city last week the local Democratic Committee decided to bar all Negro Democrats from voting in the primaries. It was agreed that the colored voters were not wanted. It is said that Speaker Clark was heartily in favor of the plan to bar the colored voters from participating in the primaries.

New York Age 5-16-12

We now have nearly seven hundred colored voters on the registration list. This is an increase of several hundred since the last election. If the colored men had only done their duty we would have had seven thousand. We will continue to work for an increase registration.

MANY PERSONS PAY TAX

Demonstration in Dynamiting Will Be Given Farmers

Montgomery Adv. 2-9-12

SYLACAUGA, ALA., Feb. 8.—The poll taxes paid in Talladega county this year are 1,175, which is an increase over last year of 135.

UPHOLDS THE 15TH AMENDMENT

Nashville

Maryland Democrats Fined fo Disfranchising Colored Voters

Baltimore, Md., June 25.—Those who believe in subordinating the Constitution of the United with a view to putting into operation laws tending to disfranchise the Negro, were given quite a set back a few days ago when Judge John C. Rose, of the United States District Court, fined Democratic officials for seeking to deprive Negroes of the right to vote, declaring that so long as the Fifteenth Amendment is a part of the Constitution it is the su

preme law, and therefore must be obeyed, and that a doctrine which sanctions the disobedience of the Constitution is a very dangerous one.

In rendering the decision Judge Rose imposed fines of $50 each on two election officials of Charles county, and $25 on John M. Dulany, who printed the ballots used in the Congressional election of 1910, for alleged conspiracy to keep men from voting on account of race and color.

Dulany and the two Democratic supervisors of elections of that county were indicted under Section 19, of the United States Criminal Code, a conviction under which means a forfeiture of citizenship. United States District Attorney John Philip Hill, however, entered a plea of nolle prosequi, thus keeping the three men from losing their right to vote. A demurrer to the indictments previously had been overruled by the court.

The cases arose under the operation of the Wilson Ballot Law, which permitted the arrangement of names of candidates on the ballots with the express purpose of baffling illiterate colored voters. In the Wilson law counties party designations were abolished on ballots, and many different styles of type used to aid illiterate Democrats and to confuse colored voters.

The late Judge Morris sometime ago handed down a decision declaring invalid the "grandfather" clause in the municipal election law of Annapolis.

CONFUSED NEGROES AT POLLS

In sentencing the men, Judge Rose said:

"The indictment charges that this conspiracy was in a large part effected. The offense is none the less serious in that as incidental to your disfranchising colored citizens, you disfranchised a number of white voters as well. It has been represented to this court that you are persons of eminent respectability, in the ordinary walks and relations of life. The court believes these representations to be true.

"It has been stated that you have been led to do what you did by the combined influence of two motives. First, by your conviction that persons having African blood in their veins should not be allowed to vote, and second, by a strong feeling of partisanship, which caused you to do supposed things in the interest of a candidate of your political party which you would not have thought of doing for the furtherance of any personal interest of your own.

"This court has nothing whatever to do with the question whether the constitutional provision prohibiting the abridgement of the right of suffrage on the ground of race or color should not have been adopted in the first place, or whether it should be repealed. Every man is entitled to hold such views upon such questions as commend themselves to his judgment. If he feels that the Fifteenth Amendment should be repealed it is clearly his right, and may be his duty to do what he can in lawful ways to induce enough of his fellowcountrymen to agree with him to repeal it. So long as it is a part of the Constitution it is the supreme law, and therefore, must be obeyed, and should be obeyed in spirit as well as in letter. It is not for this court to consider whether they may be ever time and places when a higher law requires conscientious citizens to disobey and defy statutory requirements or constitutional enactments. All that can be said that a doctrine which sanctions such disobedience and defiance is a very dangerous one."

Clarke
1913

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Suffrage—1912

"Grandfather" Clause Defeated

Negro Poll Largest Vote in History of State—Liquor Men Assist in Its Defeat.

Arkansas Takes Stand Against Disfranchising

J. E. Bush and S. A. Jones Lead Fight for Negroes Throughout the State—Negroes Travel Many Miles to Cast Their Votes in Monday's Election.

The partial returns from Monday's election show that Amendment No. 11, better known as the "Grandfather" Clause, has been defeated. This is a signal victory for the Negroes, not only of the State of Arkansas, but for the Negroes throughout the country. The battle was a hard-fought battle, but the Negroes have won. The "Grandfather" clause was advocated by such men as Senator Jeff Davis, Gov. Geo. W. Donaghey, and many Prohibitionist leaders throughout the State. The liquor men assisted the Negroes in the defeat of the amendment and the Negroes in turn assisted the liquor men in the defeat of state-wide prohibition. Both amendments have been defeated, and today Arkansas stands out as a State that believes in a square deal for the Negro. This is the second State in the country that has turned down such an amendment, the first being Maryland, two years ago, when it took the Catholic vote combined with the Negro vote and the assistance of the President of the United State and Maryland's United States senator. The Negroes of Arkansas deserve much credit for the great fight they have made with the leadership of such leaders as J. E. Bush, S. A. Jones, Dr. E. C. Morris, Prof. Jos. A. Booker, Dr. D. B. Gaines and others. As never before the Negro turned out to the polls and there defended his right to franchise. The largest Negro vote ever polled in the State of Arkansas was polled Monday and many Negroes who were away from home came hundreds of miles to be at home on Monday, that they might cast their votes against this amendment. The Democratic convention refused to place the amendment in their platform and many Democrats throughout the State come out against it. The Republican convention condemned the amendment, as did the Socialists, but the Prohibitionists refused as a body to take any stand pro or con; but the same individuals who were touring the State, advocating the adoption of the prohibition clause were also advocating the adoption of the "Grandfather" clause. This only tended to increase the Negro's interest and he at once went to work harder than ever, determined with the assistance of their many white friends to defeat the clause, and the following is the result by counties. This will only show a partial return from some counties, but is sufficient to insure certain defeat. Next week we will give the official count.

Amendment No. 11.

County.	For	Against
Arkansas	254	1
Ashley	800	95
Baxter	177	16
Benton	...	...
Bhicot	32	16
Clark	3266	24
Cleveland	242	23
Columbia	86	3
Conway	368	52
Craighead	...	...
Critenden	62	2
Dallas	126	60
Drew	659	1,62
Faulkner	896	1,04
Franklin	...	...
Garland	...	...
Grant	39	3
Greene	758	74
Hempstead	510	78
Hot Spring	593	76
Howard	318	66
Independence	773	1,14
Izard	204	20
Jackson	352	85
Jefferson	760	2,56
Johnson	192	2
Lafayette	154	2
Lawrence	194	...
Lee	193	1
Lincoln	68	46
Logan	80	3
Lonoke	212	1
Miller	694	7
Monroe	106	1
Montgomery	55	...
Nevada	571	61
Newton	184	4
Ouachita	222	1
Perry	384	1
Phillips	...	...
Poinsett	80	7
Polk	345	77
Pope	37	1
Prairie	88	1
Pulaski	3044	36
Saline	620	4
Scott	...	...
Searcy	...	...
Sebastian	...	...
Union	496	15
Van Buren	297	1
Washington	724	11
White	724	42
Yell	134	19
Totals	17,968	24,54

GOV. HADLEY REMAINS REPUBLICAN

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 11.—In a speech to the Republican platform committee this afternoon, after the adoption of the platform on which the State campaign will be waged, Governor Hadley declared for the State ticket and promised to explain later his attitude on the national ticket

THE SOUTHLAND PAYS TRIBUTE TO S. A. JONES

The Southland, a local white paper published in this city, with a large circulation in this State, in speaking editorially of the defeat of the "Grandfather" clause, pays Scipio Jones a tribute, and in another article calls upon the white people of Arkansas to build a tuberculosis sanatorium for the Negroes. The two editorials are as follows:

Scipio Jones, the Negro attorney of Little Rock, is elated over the fact that the "Grandfather" clause was repudiated by the voters of Arkansas and that the most votes cast against it were cast by rock-ribbed Democrats. He made a great fight against the amendment. Scipio Jones is an able Negro and the friend of the white people. He is one of the class that attend strictly to their own affairs, is modest in manner and polite and courteous in demeanor, leading his race along lines that never bring them in conflict with the dominant race. If all the Negroes were as sensible and lawabiding as Scipio Jones there would never be any race wars, for he endorses nothing but clean conduct upon the part of his own people."

NOT ALL DISFRANCHISED.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 12.—During the recent Presidential election 744 colored citizens voted in this city. So readers of The Age can see that all Negroes in the South are not disfranchised. At least three times this number could have voted in Atlanta if they had taken the pains to register and pay their poll tax, as the law demands.

POLL TAX AND THE BLACK BELT

Of all sections of Alabama, the Black Belt should be most prompt in the payment of poll tax. The Black Belt counties in all future conventions will have a representation out of proportion to their wealth, and to their population. The Democratic representation in all subsequent conventions will be based upon the Democratic voting strength of each county, the same basis of representation used in Democratic conventions of other States and against which we can make no successful fight.

But the Black Belt can be self-reliant; it can preserve its old prestige by having every individual voter pay his poll tax. The poll tax is a premium on patriotism. It is a premium on a man's Democracy. If the voters of the Black Belt pay their poll tax up to the limit of their number they will not only regain their old political prestige, but they will stand forth as citizens who have done their duty well.

It is perhaps true that there are two or three counties in the Black Belt which would not regain their old convention representation, if every white voter in the county paid his poll tax. On the other hand, there are some counties, Montgomery, for instance, which would actually increase its representation over the old population representation, if every man subject to poll tax would pay it.

Moreover, we are going to continue to have primaries. Conventions will continue subordinate. Officials in the future will be selected in primaries as they have in the past. It mattered not how much representation a county had in the State Convention, upon the old population basis, they could never raise its voice or influence above its primary vote. In the future the primary and the convention vote will be on a par. The primary vote can be raised in every Black Belt county.

If every voter in the Black Belt subject to poll tax would pay that tax, the Black Belt would exert far more influence in primaries than it ever exerted before.

There are three more days remaining for the payment of the poll tax.

GOOD POLL TAX SHOWING.

Having secured a larger representation in the State Convention as a result of the number of qualified voters in the county last year, Calhoun County went above that record this year in the number of persons paying their poll tax for the year 1911, the number amounting to 1,780. For the year of 1910, the number was 1,754, showing a net gain of 206 for 1911. It is believed that there are about 200 persons in the county subject to the tax. Of the number qualifying this year, 238 paid back taxes.

LEE COUNTY TAX RECEIPTS SHOW DECIDED INCREASE

Politics in the County Quiet Despite the Nearness of the Primary

OPELIKA, ALA., Feb. 3.—There was quite an increase in the number paying their poll tax in Lee for 1911 over that for 1910. Tax Collector W. M. Bass states that to February 1st the time limit for paying, the number reached 7,070. One hundred and eleven paid back tax for 1910. This compares with about 998 paying this tax in 1910.

POLL TAX WAS PAID BY 1,000 VOTERS IN DALLAS

Total Vote in County It Is Estimated Will Reach at Least 3,000

SELMA, ALA., Feb. 3.—By buying poll tax receipts the voters of Dallas County have contributed $1,500 to the school fund of the State. An even 1,000 of the voters of the county purchased the poll tax receipts which give them the right to participate in all of the elections which will be held in the county during the present year.

Tax Collector Phillips kept his office open until the last hour Thursday night to accommodate the citizens who wanted to pay this tax. Quite a number took advantage of the books being kept open and called at the office and purchased the receipts.

The number of receipts issued were more than have been issued during previous years. But on account of the several important elections which it is expected will be held in the county during the year the number issued was not as large as had been expected.

With 1,000 residents of the county privileged to vote during the year by paying this tax, together with the delinquents, it is figured that more than 3,000 residents of the county will take part in all elections which will be held. Considering the small white population of Dallas County this will make a good showing in the elections.

MANY PAY POLL TAXES.

There was a big rush in the payment of poll taxes here on the last day. In all 2,001 polls were paid, making the largest number of polls ever collected in this county.

1,196 POLL TAXES

Limestone County Has About Two Thousand Voters.

ATHENS, ALA., Feb. 8.—The Tax Collector reports 1,196 poll taxes paid in this county. This, with the number who are passed the poll tax age, gives this county about 2,000 legal voters.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Feb. 7.—More poll taxes were paid in Madison county this year than in any previous year with the exception of 1909 when several hundred men paid all of their arrearages and enfranchised themselves. The number paid this year was 2,388 and this increases the voting strength of Madison county to about 4,700. There is unusual interest in local politics this year because of the approach of the county primary elections and only a comparative few men have allowed themselves to be disfranchised through non-payment of poll taxes.

NUMBER OF POLL TAXES INCREASED IN BUTLER

Total of 1,134 Voters Had Paid Up When the Books Were Closed

GREENVILLE, Feb. 3.—There have been paid in Butler county 1,134 poll taxes at the close of February 1. This is about 150 more than were paid last year. In a number of instances the payers paid as far back as eleven years back taxes. Then a larger number paid as far back as five years.

The cause of the increase in the payment of the poll tax is the approaching warm primary. The candidates are large in number and the fight now promises to be very hot.

BALDWIN POLL TAXES NOT AS NUMEROUS AS BEFORE

More Than 486 Are Missing from Books of the County This Year

FEW POLL TAXES

Tax collector G. E. Stapleton states that the poll taxes collected this year have not been up to that of last year, the number having paid, being only 486. This means that many of the residents of the county have been disfranchised and that the voting in the elections this coming year will be lighter than usual.

Baldwin Co.

POLITICS IN ARKANSAS.

State and County Leagues Organized to Fight "Grandfather Clause."

The fight for political freedom from the proposed disfranchising amendment No. 11 to the constitution of Arkansas which is to be submitted to the voters of the state next fall, is on in full in so far as the colored citizens are concerned. The amendment in question embodies the "grandfather clause," having for its aim the disfranchisement of the colored men of voting age.

The fight is being vigorously carried on by Lawyer Scipio A. Jones of Little Rock and other able leaders of the race throughout the state, among whom are George H. Moore, Dr. J. P. Robinson and T. W. Daniels. State and county leagues are being formed in order that proper instructions may be given to all the people. Women are eligible to membership in these organizations, and they are giving the men genuine support. Contributions are voluntarily given to meet the necessary expenses.

The following declaration in the form of resolutions has been adopted and is being used for the instruction of the leaders and members of the state and county leaders—viz:

Whereas, Our government, the greatest government on earth, was established upon the principle that taxation without representation is unjust; and,

Whereas, It is declared in the organic law that all men are created free and equal; and,

Whereas, The proposed constitutional amendment No. 11 proposes to strike down their underlying and fundamental principles; and,

Whereas, The adoption of said proposed amendment means the taking away from our people the right to take part in or voice their sentiment in any way in connection with government affairs notwithstanding the fact our people pay a large per cent of the taxes, that their labor has been largely instrumental in converting the forests of the state into fertile fields, that their labor has produced and is still producing a large per cent of the state's wealth and that we own a large per cent of the assessable property of the state; and,

Whereas, The defeat of this proposed constitutional amendment means more than anything that has transpired since the emancipation proclamation was issued; therefore, be it

Resolved, That no stone be left unturned to defeat the said proposed constitutional amendment and that organization shall be effected in every county and township in the state for the purpose of informing our people of the importance of defeating said proposed amendment and of appealing to the fair minded people of the state, whether Democrats or members of any other party, to convince them of the unjustness of this proposed amendment.

The constitution of the league further declares that its object is to defeat the ratification of the proposed amendment, "the sole aim of which is the commission disfranchisement of the Negro voters of the state, and, further, to build up an association which shall subserve the best interests of the people."

The recent arrest by U. S. authorities of the election inspectors who were appointed to register voters for the August primary election, and who denied openly to register a large number of colored men on account of their color, has brought many of them to their senses with the same jolt that an air brake brings a train to a full top. They are to be brought to judgment under the statutes that prohibit any person or persons from depriving any citizen from exercising the right of franchise. We are confident now, as we have been in the past, that each and every colored voter would be permitted to vote at the November election, because this Grandfather's clause was enacted for the sole purpose of perpetuating the existence and supremacy of the Democratic party. The entire enactment is unfair and nothing else but pure and simple class legislation. As we have often said, as Negroes, we are willing to abide by this law, if it is applied equally to all nationalities alike, as we are confident that a very large per cent. of the Negro voters can master it, if rightfully and justly conducted. There is a much larger per cent. of white men and Indians who should not be permitted to vote under this drastic law, than Negroes. The constitutionality of the Oklahoma Grandfather's clause will be decided in a case now pending before the Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Paul during this month, and in advance, we believe the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States will be sustained.—The (Okla.) American.

ARKANSAS AVERSE TO PROHIBITION IN STATE

Grandfather Clause Amendment is Also Decisively Defeated.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Sept. 11.—Official returns from the general State election held in Arkansas on Monday will not be known before September 16 but additional returns received today seem to show beyond doubt the defeat of the Statewide prohibition amendment by a majority estimated at 12,000 votes and at least seven counties voted in the license system of dealing with liquor. The so-called Grandfather Clause amendment is defeated by a decisive vote although figures are lacking.

JASPER, ALA., Feb. 9.—The poll tax books for Walker county were closed on last Thursday evening by Tax Collector W. E. Richardson, and they showed the heaviest payment of poll tax ever collected in the county. Jefferson, Montgomery and Mobile counties, of course, will exceed Walker, but it is doubtful if any other county in the state will show a heavier payment of poll taxes.

Here are the figures furnished by Tax Collector Richardson: Polls, all told, $3,464; for 1911, $2,496; back years, $968.

Suffrage — 1912

LEADER IN FIGHT TO BEAT GRANDFATHER CLAUSE

SCIPIO JONES.

ARE ORGANIZING IN ARKANSAS TO DEFEAT THE GRANDFATHER CLAUSE—CAN PULL SEVERAL STRINGS.

May Take One Side or the Other of Prohibition, and Even Flirt With Democrats.

Little Rock, Ark., March 30.—The 11,372 Negro voters of Arkansas are preparing for a titanic struggle against the disfranchisement proposed by Amendment No. 11, embodying the "Grandfather Clause," to be submitted to the people at the general election next September.

They hold the balance of power on the liquor question, as well as the proposed bond amendment, and other propositions to be submitted, in which the 284,208 white voters are deeply interested. And they are wise enough to make use of that power, and are preparing to do so in the most effective manner. Suffrage leagues are being organized in every township of the State where there are Negro voters, and this will be followed by a State convention to be held in Little Rock in April or May. Scipio A. Jones, a Negro lawyer of Little Rock, who has the confidence and respect of the white lawyers, is at the head of the movement, and declares that he will take their fight for their rights through the Supreme Court of the United States if necessary to sustain them.

Leagues have already been organized at Wynne, with George H. Moore, president; in Little Rock, with Dr. J. P. Robinson, president, and at Crossett, with T. W. Daniels, president.

The constitution suggested for the suffrage leagues, with a preamble reading like a second Declaration of Independence, opens as follows:

LEAGUE'S PRINCIPLES.

"Whereas, Our government, the greatest government on earth, was established upon the theory that taxation without representation is unjust; and

"Whereas, It is declared in the organic law that all men are created free and equal; and

"Whereas, The proposed constitutional amendment No. 11, proposes to strike down their underlying and fundamental principles; and

"Whereas, The adoption of said proposed amendment means the taking away from our people the right to take part in or voice their sentiment in any way in connection with government affairs, notwithstanding the fact our people pay a large per cent of the taxes, that their labor has been largely instrumental in converting the forests of the State into fertile fields, that their labor has produced and is still producing a large per cent of the State's wealthy, and that we own a large per cent of the assessable property of the State; and

"Whereas, The defeat of this proposed constitutional amendment means more than anything that has transpired since the emancipation proclamation was issued; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That no stone be left unturned to defeat the said proposed constitutional amendment and that organization shall be effected in every county and township in the State for the purpose of informing our people of the importance of defeating said proposed amendment, and of appealing to the fair-minded people of the State, whether Democrats or members of any other party, to convince them of the unjustness of this proposed amendment."

The constitution of the league further declares that its object is to defeat the ratification of the proposed amendment, "the sole aim of which is the complete disfranchisement of the negro voters of the State; and, further, to build up an association which shall subserve the best interests of the citizens of the State of Arkansas, stand as a befitting and recognized monument for the uplift of all the people, and create a power for the protection of the citizens of Arkansas from unjust and injurious laws."

Every person of African descent, or every person having negro blood in his veins, including the women, are eligible to membership, and all fees and dues are voluntary.

THE GRANDFATHER CLAUSE.

The pertinent paragraphs from the proposed amendment are as follows, being a copy of the Oklahoma law, and similar to that of North Carolina:

"Every male citizen . . . who is able to read and interpret, or interpret when read to him, if he is prevented from reading the same by reason of any physical disability, any section of the constitution of the State of Arkansas . . . shall be allowed to vote at any election in the State of Arkansas; but no person who was, on January 1fl 1866, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the constitution or statutes of any State in the United States wherein he then resided . . . and no lineal descendant of such person . . . shall be denied the right to vote because of his inability to so read and interpret selections of the constitution of this State. . . . The judges of election shall enforce the provisions of this article and shall be the judges of the qualification of electors."

"We are willing to make any sacrifice," declared Scipio Jones, "to defeat this iniquitous amendment, even to voting the Democratic ticket. There are not more than 2,000 Negro Democrats in the State, but I feel sure that if we had assurances of support from the white Democrats all would agree to forsake the Republican party in order to save their franchise. Many of the Republican leaders the so-called lily-white Republicans are working for the amendment, and when the resolution was adopted in the Legislature the four Republican members of the House voted for it, and only Senator Christian voted aaginst it.

"We think the Democratic leaders will support us, for they have the advantage under the present condition, and to disfranchise the negro would be to cut down the basis of representation for the Democrats. The planters should also stand by us, because should this amendment prevail, even greater discontent would be caused among the negroes, thousands would leave the State, and then what would the planter do for labor?"

It is planned that on some Sunday early in April the subject shall be discussed in every Negro pulpit in the State, and this will be immediately followed by an organization of the township suffrage leagues. At present time there is not a negro officeholder in Arkansas, with the exception of an occasional justice of the peace or constable in the black belt. The last Negro sat in the Legislature away back in 1889, and then b ycommon consent it was agreed that there should be no more Negro county officials anywhere in the State. And there has not been.

In this connection it is interesting to note that in fourteen counties of the State—Chicot, Columbia, Crittendent, Desha, Drew, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lee, Lincoln, Monroe, Ouachita, Phillips, St. Francis and Woodruff—the negro vote outnumbers the white, sometimes as much as 4 to 1.

It is on the prohibition question the interest in the negro vote chiefly centers. The Negro holds the balance of power, and it appears that that side which can the most certainly convince the Negroes of the sincerity of the support of their cause will be able to carry the Negro vote. In this instance the Negro vote is openly for sale, and the price is the defeat of the Grandfather Clause. E. M. Woods, editor of Our Review, clearly expresses the Negro position in the following:

"This triangular proposition—the Grandfather Clause, prohibition and antiprohibition, which is up for the most serious consideration of Arkansas fathers and mothers, which is to be settled by ballot this fall, puts the Negro people into a veritable dilemma . Shall we align ourselves with the prohis and endeavor to demolish the antis and the Grandfather Clause, or join forces with the antis in an effort to defeat both the amendment and prohibition?

"The truth of the matter is the Negro voters are afraid of the antis and doubt the numerical strength of the prohis. At this stage of the game is the psychological moment for the sons of Ham to utilize the balance of power, and if the prospective uniting element tote fair, most probably the Grandfather Clause would be consigned to oblivion.

"For the opponents of the clause to unite their strength with the antiprohibition faction would be but adding misery to woe. What good could possibly come out of such a cowardly and corrupt union? The better element of the people of the commonwealth would unquestionably lose interest in the uplift of the race, branding it as indorsers of the monster that so effectively retards its progress.

"Then, again, the surest way, though it may be a little the longest way, to win in a righteous cause is to put oneself in such a position as to invite the Almighty to take a hand in the fray.

"'A strong dilemma in a desperate case,

To act with infamy or quit the place.

And so the Negro is playing a waiting game, ready to barter his franchise to that party or faction that will guarantee its continuance.—*Globe-Democrat.*

GRANDFATHER CLAUSE DEFEATED--WHO DID IT--HOW IT WAS DONE

Constitutional amendment No. 11, or, so-called "Grandfather Clause," proposed by the legislature to be voted upon in the recent State election caused more latent unrest, and conflicting speculation growing out of a multiplicity of theories relative to its probable passage and practicable effect on the State and national electorate ,than any other measure, perhaps, submitted to the people, especially the colored element, in the September election. After the legislature adopted the act last spring, the pros and the cons quickly passed to their corners and the battle was on. Two or three months before the memorable Chicago convention, J. P. Robinson and W. A. Singfield, who were chosen respectively president and secretary, organized the first "Negro Suffrage League" at the First Baptist church, Seventh and Gaines streets, for the specific purpose of combatting the Grandfather Clause. At a subsequent meeting of said League, Scipio A. Jones presented a Constitution and By-Laws, purported to govern all such organizations within the State. Which was carried, however, after a lively tilt against the opposition of the writer.

The contention of the opposition to the adoption of the proposed Constitution and By-Laws was their subordinating the wishes of the many to the will of the few.; that every league in the State be absolutely independent within itself, regarding the different political issues of the day. This contention prevailed at the next meeting of the League by one hundred and twenty to thirty. When on the strength of this vote, C. T. Lindsay moved that Editor E. M. Woods be made State Organizer in lieu of S. A. Jones, which was promptly declined, informing the League that E. M. Woods had no desire whatever to supplant Mr. Jones, but all he insisted upon was for Jones to obey the mandates of the League.

A combination was formed at the following regular meeting of the League which virtually undone the work previously consummated. Notwithstanding some time prior, in Jones' office, he and the editor had a tete-a-tete, in which the cue was given to Mr. Jones by which the Grandfather clause could be defeated. That was to instruct his field campaigners to let the "wets" stay wet, and the "drys" stay dry, so far as the defeat of Amendment No. 11 was concerned. This is the plan given to Jones before the sitting of the Democratic State Convention. But after the Democratic State Convention had refused to ingraft a "Grandfather clause" plank into its platform, the Review advised to come out from ambush and fight the nefarious measure through State-wide prohibition in the open. Whether or not the Review did so, is left with its fair-minded and inteligent readers of both races to say.

Now, as to John Bush, he is an adept at standing off at a safe distance until the battle is won and then the first to run up proclaiming a victory on Israel's side.

It was not infrequentlv charged by high prohibition leaders that a coalition or union of the Negro voter and whisky element existed in the late State campaign. That is, "If you'll vote against Amendment No. 11, I'll vote against prohibition." And if so, did they carry fair with each other?

It is to be remembered in these comparisons that the votes cast against Amendment No. 2, or prohibition is nominally, if not in fact "wet" votes, therefore according to the alleged union of the elements a corresponding number of votes, or nearly so, should appear against Amendment No. 11, or the "Grandfather clause."

Amendment No. 11 carried in First Ward, Little Rock, by 154 votes; in Second Ward No. 11 carried by 81 votes; it was defeated in the Third Ward by 17; carried in the Fourt by 114 votes; Amendment No. 11 adopted in Fifth Ward by 97 votes; sixth Ward defeated it by barely 2 votes, and the Seventh defeated it by 11, while the Eighth poled a majority of 40 votes for it.

Little Rock, as a whole, the nucleus of whiskeydom, and headquarters of "Local Option and Self-Government League of Arkansas, disfranchised the Negro voter by 538 majority. Sebastian, another wet county, defeats State-wide Amendment by 319 and carries Amendment No. 11 by 3 majority. Argenta toted fair in all her wards with the man of color, except the last and Fifth, in which 19 majority was recorded for the clause. Garland county of which Hot Springs is county site, voted liquor in and the "nigger" out.

The following group of dry counties carried State-wide prohibition and defeated the Grandfather clause. Cleveland, Conway, Dallas, Faulkner, Franklin, Grant, Little River, Logan, Nevada and others, which, alone, is proof in part, that the saloon forces did not defeat the Eleventh Amendment.

With a hundred thousand dollars in the political slush pots, with a long complicated ballot to the unschooled, with the saloon man seeing his wonted job being bombarded, with disfranchisement staring the Negro contingent in the face, make it awfully hard to tell who flung that brick at "State-wide" on the ninth.

From the September election it is to be inferred that the Negro is a more desirable citizen in the agricultural zones of the State, than he is in its professional and commercial centers. Taking for basis, the very fact that a heavier comparative vote was cast for Amendment No. 11, or Grandfather Clause, in the principal cities of the State than for that measure in the rural parts of the State.

A call apropos of thoughtful husbandmen to come over into Macedonia and help us. However, such a difference in vote in city and country on a question so vital to the prosperity and happiness of the descendants of the Dark Continent, will not be passed by the student of political economy as negligible.

Howbeit, Arkansas moved forward in the estimation of the honest, progressive world when she repudiated the proposed Eleventh Amendment to her State constitution. Had her electorate been so unmindful of the virtue and power vested in the right use of the ballot, twenty-five years would not have been sufficient time to atone its misdirection in that one particular case.

OKLAHOMA NEGROES AROUSED

Big Convention Will be Held at Boley on Thursday, September 19, When Colored Citizens From Every Section of the State Will Meet and Plan to Secure Their Right of Suffrage.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

BOLEY, OKLA., August 27.—Thursday, September 19, 1912, has been set as the date of the big convention when Negroes from every section of the state will meet to discuss ways and means to fight the obnoxious "Grand Father" Clause now operative in this state, and which was passed to disfranchise thousands of Negro voters.

The following notice has been issued by J. Coody Johnson:

Greeting: Know Ye, that I, J. Coody Johnson, do by virtue of authority in me vested at a mass meeting of Negro voters held in the City of Boley, on the 9th day of August, 1912, hereby give notice, that owing to the obnoxious laws passed by the State of Oklahoma, and known as the "Grandfather Clause," a large number of our people have been disfranchised and are denied the right of suffrage that is guaranteed to the humblest citizen of the United States, under its Consultion, and of the State of Oklahoma, under its Constitution; that we believe that these laws are unjust and that we are discriminated against purely on account of our race and color; that we have ever been law-abiding citizens and have complied with all the requirements of the Constitution, even to the payment of our share of the taxes and other civil burdens incident to the maintenance and support of the State Form of government; yet we are denied the right of suffrage and we are of the opinion that if any relief is ever gained from these obnoxious laws it must be done by a concerted action on the part of the Negroes. We are the people directly affected by these laws and it is up to us to fight our own battle. To this end, therefore, know ye, that I have set Thursday, the 19th day of September, 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the City of Boley, Okla., as being the time and the place for holding the said convention, for the purpose of taking the proper steps to preserve to ourselves and to our posterity, the right of suffrage that is dear to the heart of every freeman.

The basis of representation at this [illegible] Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek Nations, and the counties made therefrom, one hundred delegates, the Seminole Nation (Seminole County) shall be entitled to seventy-five delegates, and the counties having a population (Negro) of not over 5,000 persons, fifteen delegates; for each county having a Negro population of 5,000 and over 10,000, twenty-five delegates, in addition to the number of delegates herein named, each Negro club within the state that has for its object the protection and advancement of the Negro is entitled to send representative not exceeding five in number; for each organized Negro church the pastor thereof shall be an accredited delegate or one other person to be selected by said organization shall be a representative of such religious body, and it is hereby earnestly urged that every pastor, master or head officer, or presiding officer, of each secret or benevolent organization and Negro institution in this state be in attendance at this convention and as many other Negroes as choose to attend.

You will be accorded a welcome at this meeting. This is for your good and it is hoped that every liberty loving Negro in the state will take an interest in the meeting. Reduced rates will be arranged for all railroads.

(Signd) J. COODY JOHNSON,
Chairman.

Suffrage—1912.

Denton Speaks

The Muskogee Times
6-22-12

On Grand Father Clause.

Muskogee, Okla., June 22.—Special.—"Former Assistant United States Attorney J. C. Denton takes issue with Fred P. Branson, who has handed out an opinion that the "Grandfather clause" applied in the coming state election. Mr. Denton says that Branson is trying to mislead voters of the state and that Branson's so called opinion is merely democratic "buncombe."

Mr. Denton gave out an interview today in which he says:

"My attention has been called to a recent article purporting to be the opinion of Mr Fred P. Branson, of Muskogee, Oklahoma, which states that the ten Presidential electors of Oklahoma are state officers, and that the "Grandfather clause" of the state will apply in the coming election so as to prevent Negroes, who cannot read and write, from voting for Presidential electors.

"Mr. Branson, in his opinion, if quoted correctly, practically concedes that every Negro, regardless of all other he can read and write, is entitled to vote for candidates for Congress, which of course, is the law. Both Federal Judges, Cottrell and Campbell, of the Western and Eastern District of Oklahoma, respectively, have so held and the decision of the Federal Courts as to this matter is supreme.

"After the last general election, the election officers in one precinct in the Western District were indicted for conspiracy, under section 5508 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, for preventing Negroes who could not read and write from voting for candidates for Congress. In a trial by jury of twelve men drawn from the Western District, these election officers were convicted under said section, and sentenced to one year and a day in the Federal penitentiary.

"In the above decisions, both Judges Cottrell and Campbell held the 'Grandfather law' unconstitutional, because it is in contravention of the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides: 'That the right of citizens of the United States to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.'

"Section Two of Article One of the United States Constitution, also provides: 'That the electors for Representatives in Congress in each state, shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state Legislature.' The Constitution of the United States, therefore, adopts the qualifications of electors fixed by the state laws of Oklahoma; and a person qualified to vote for a member of the state Legislature is qualified to vote for Representative in Congress and vice versa.

"The language of the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States above quoted, is '*the right of citizens—to vote*, shall not be denied or abirdged — on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. This clause protects the right of citizens to vote the same for members of the Legislature, for Presidential electors and for Congressmen. Hence the denial or abridgement of the right to vote because of race, color or previous condition of servitude, without regard to whether the officers voted for are state or federal is the thing prohibited. The 'Grandfather law' having been held unconstitutional, any enforcement of the same at a general election, whether state or federal officers are being voted for, would be a violation of the law and of the Constitution of the United States, under the decisions of the Federal Court above referred to."

THE RECALL OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

Democratic Ledger
4-26-12

In The Nor of April 11 our Wyoming correspondent laid stress upon the danger lurking in the principle of the recall of judicial decisions that should not be overlooked. It is very difficult to forecast how the principle would work injury to the rights and interests of the Negro, but it is reasonable to suppose that those who desire to curtail or deny his rights would find a way by the workings of the initiative, referendum and recall of judges and judicial decisions to do it. The Federal Constitution cannot be amended except in the way prescribed by the Constitution, but the principle of the initiative and recall would possibly open a way to amend the Constitution or to make the war amendments nullities in matters affecting the political and civil rights of the Negro.

It is a significant fact that the Progressive Republican leader and the Democratic party are both committed in some sort to adopt as legislation the principle of the initiative and recall of public men and measures. Both Gov. Wilson and Col. Roosevelt are so committed. Indeed, there is small difference in the measures of policy now advocated by the Progressive Republicans and the Democratic leaders of the Bryan and Wilson school.

Negro citizens have had their ups and downs with bad laws and bad judicial decisions ever since the war, as the Dred Scot decision of 1850 was made a precedent that the Supreme Court has never shown much disposition to overrule. In all means and purposes the Federal Supreme Court maintains the dictum of Chief Justice R. B. Taney (elected in 1850) that "it is [illegible] bound to respect." That is barbarous, but Federal Supreme Court precedent nevertheless, with the amendment, however, that "it is good law and precedent that the black man has no rights which the several States are bound to respect." If they desire to respect them they can do it, but they are not bound by precedents of the Federal Supreme Court to do so. The Court has taken substantially this position in its decisions on the KuKlux Slaughter House cases, on the Sumner Civil Rights law, on the Disfranchisement laws of the Southern States, and other laws up for review in which the Negro's "right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" was in question.

BREAK IN WHITE PRIMARY.

King Solomon said "there is nothing new under the sun," and he meant it, but he did not have the light we have to see by. Among the new things, for example, we have that the wise King could not show the visiting Queen of the South are the Republican Elephant, the Democratic Ass, the United Colored Democracy, Taber and the Progressive Bull Moose. Any one of these in former centuries would have sent the swarthy Queen of Sheba skyrocketing to Peking. Here is another new thing in

Democratic party. We think t
eral Supreme Court, if finally a
to, would be compelled to take
view of the question. By the
sign the Negro Progressive in
South could compel primary officials
accept his ballot. Meanwhile, the Negro
man's right to vote and be voted for
in Republican primaries and conven-
tions remains the same as the white
man's right.

DEFEAT "GRANDFATHER" CLAUSE

Proposition to Disfranchise Negroes in Arkansas Fails of Passage—Prohibitionists Favor Obnoxious Measure but Lose on All Questions.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 24.—Complete returns from the recent State election held in Arkansas show that the "grandfather" clause has been decisively defeated. The fight for the adoption of a clause in the constitution which was known as Amendment No. 11 and which would have disfranchised thousands of Negroes in the State, was advocated by Senator Jeff Davis, Governor George W. Donaghey, Democrats, and many leaders of the Prohibition party.

The alignment of voters was somewhat peculiar. The majority of Prohibitionists favored Negro disfranchisement. Therefore the colored voters lined up with the liquor men, with the result that the "grandfather" clause was defeated, as was the proposition to have State-wide prohibition.

The Negroes of Arkansas took an active part in defeating Amendment No. 11, and turned out at the polls in large numbers, polling the largest Negro vote in the history of the State. J. E. Bush, S. A. Jones, Dr. E. C. Morris, Prof. Joseph A. Booker and Dr. D. P. Gaines worked zealously to prevent the disfranchisement scheme. The Democratic convention refused to put the amendment in its platform, and the plan was vigorously opposed by many Democrats throughout the State. The Republican convention condemned the amendment, as did the Socialists.

Mr. E. J. Collier of the Atlanta Independent is urging and wisely the 200,000 Negroes of Georgia to pay the poll tax and register as voters. He says at least 75,000 of them own as much and above 300 worth of taxable votes. He wants them to register, tax-payers secure the offices which the white citizens of the State, qualified voters, could do a great deal to better their local conditions by voting for the best men offering themselves for county and legislative offices, and make friends with the best disposed citizens while doing so. Mr. Collier also advises the Negroes of Georgia to stop selling their property and moving to other States. He does not think they can better their condition by doing so. They should make the most of their opportunities in the localities where they are. The novice is good.

EDITORIALS.

Saloons and the "Grandfather's Clause."

In Arkansas the Saloon element of the state joined hands with the Negro voters in the recent election and the saloon advocates voted and worked against the "grandfather's clause" which was intended to disfranchise Negro voters, in exchange for votes against state wide prohibition. As a result of this coalition the "grandfather's clause" and state wide prohibition were hopelessly defeated. The fact that the Negro voters were compelled to appeal to the liquor manufacturers and the liquor sellors to save to them the ballot is the most severe shock, which the cause of temperance has recieved for many a day, and is a stern rebuke to the churches and christian men and women of Arkansas. When the fact is dimonstrated that the people who preach temperance and clean government will unite to rob any class of citizens of the sacred right to cast his vote on all questions of public interest, the intelligent world will regard their fight on the saloon to be an effort to get rid of an annoyance and a nuisance, more than any attempt to secure clean government and to improve the moral and social conditions of the community. We who believe in temperance and are apposed to the saloon, exceedingly regret that the temperance people of Arkansas allowed the saloon element to gain this temporary advantage.

POLL TAXES IN ELMORE

Increase Is Shown in Receipts Issued Over Last Year

WETUMPKA, Ala., Feb. 4.—The number of poll taxes paid in Elmore county was 1,317 as against 1,280 paid last year.

Politics are quite warm in this section, the office of Commissioner seems to be more sought for than any other, though there are candidates a plenty for the other places.

In a fast clean game the basket ball team of the Fifth District school defeated the Sidney Lanier School boys Friday night by a score of 35 to 7.

"It Was All Very Well."

for the white people to cheat the Negro in 1876 and in 1878 and even into 1880, but white men will not tolerate having other white men cheat them."

The above statement is taken a letter written by B. R. Tillman to Hon. John Gary Evans, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee Sept. 12, 1912. The civilized world is aware of the political troubles and upheavals in South Carolina and this is only the beginning of what is to happen. There is considerable trouble ahead for the white people in this state and in other Southern states. We take it for granted that Senator to Gal. 6,7 and 8 verses. A race like an individual must reap what it sows. We sow to the wind and reap the whirl-wind. We well remember that in 1876 Republicans and Negroes were howled down at political meetings; all kinds of intimidations were practiced. On election day the ballot boxes were stuffed with tissue ballots; Negroes were threatened in their homes and on the highway.

Gov. Blease is the product of the political sowing of 1876 and "Bleasism" is simply history repeating itself. Or to come nearer home we might say the men of '76 were the men that the Tillmanites howled down in 1890. Fraud was not instituted by the poor whites in 1876 but by the best white people. The Tillmanites gave them their dose when General Hanpton and other leaders were refused a hearing. Now the Blease crowd is "doctoring" the Tillmanites with their own medicine, and Bleasism is Tillmanism on its second legs. Gov. Blease is a true exponent of the doctrines taught in and since 1876. There is no use to try to down him until he has fulfilled his mission. Not long in the future it will be "U S. Senator" Cole L. Blease of South Carolina.

Senator Tillman and others may think it's all right to cheat Negroes, to intimidate Negroes, to kill Negroes and to discriminate against Negroes, but they will find that these doctrines will react against the white people. And remember, Senator, in sowing we reap more than we sow, for the seed must germinate and multiply.

BAR COLORED VOTERS IN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY

Not a Negro Democrat Was Allowed to Vote in Washington

"JIM CROW" METHODS USED

Protest that Denying Colored Men the Right to Vote Would Have a Harmful Effect Treated Lightly by Leaders.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—In the Capital City of the United States Monday the Democratic primary was held to determine what aspirant for the nomination for President at Baltimore [illegible] six delegates to the District of Columbia. The feature of the primary was the Jim Crowing of the Negro Democrats, who were not permitted to cast the ballot.

There are [illegible] Washington, and the [illegible] fess the Democratic [illegible] much standing in the party [illegible] as an [illegible] just told that [illegible] at the polls, and [illegible] six delegates to the Democratic convention, to be held at Baltimore, a matter to be decided [illegible] not men of color [illegible]

The nearest a Negro [illegible] ing a voter at Monday's primaries was that the most enthusiastic [illegible] them were allowed to enter [illegible] and drive voters to the [illegible] "watchers" were stationed at [illegible] polling place to keep colored men from enjoying the right of suffrage.

When announcement was made in the press several days ago that a "Jim Crow" primary would be held in Washington and that the colored voters would not be permitted to participate the Negroes in Washington at the head of the movement to convert colored voters throughout the country to the principles promulgated by the Democratic party called on Champ Clark and other prominent Democrats and asked that all Democrats be allowed to vote, irrespective of color. They pointed out that to bar the local colored Democrats at the polls at this time would have a damaging effect on the attempt to bring Negroes into the Democratic party in the doubtful states where the colored voter was the balance of power.

Although Speaker Clark and his colleagues listened attentively to the pleas of their colored lieutenants, the visitors were informed that the Democrats of the district would adhere to the time-honored custom of white supremacy.

In this city is located the publicity department of the colored contingent of the Democratic party, and many [illegible] are waiting to [illegible] be given, if any, [illegible] Champ Clark and [illegible] Democratic leaders here [illegible] to disfranchise colored men in Washington, the capital [illegible] United States.

POLL TAX RECORD BROKEN

Children in Public Schools at Tuscumbia to Pay Tuition.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., Feb. 10.—[illegible] county broke all records this year in the payment of poll taxes with an increase over last year of about thirty to thirty-five per cent., just [illegible] ing an average year. The statement of the tax collector shows a total of 5,182 polls, representing [illegible] over $3,000. A number paid as far back as 1901, when the collection provided for the voluntary payment of this tax, and a large number paid for several years for which they were in arrears. More than 350 polls were paid this year over last.